REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,900.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

163

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Straits Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, BODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, on FRIDAY, the 24th August 1877, at 5 P. M.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Intermediate Class.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2022 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 378 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
	of each month.	

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food.
Suez	22	15	6	
Port Said	33	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples:—

Vessels.	Tons. Nom.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	3272	460	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	23rd Sept.
Trimaetis	2197	424	R. Hutchison	18th ,,	25th ,,	6th Oct.
Europa	3277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th ,,
Castalia	2200	424	T. Turner	22nd ,,	29th ,,	10th Nov.
Italia	2345	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	3050	424	A. Rait	20th ,,	27th ,,	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch First Class steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th June 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s) MALWA	2263	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th Aug.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Surro	31st do.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perkins	14th do.
(s) INDUS	3479	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking 400 Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2699	450	G. Lee	20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
BIAM	3000	500	G. N. Tector	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ARAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, will sail on the 29th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept., and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct., and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov., and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S.N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence:—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. ,, Naples	,, 490
Do. Naples	,, 470
Do. Genoa	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs Henry S. King and Co. and Messrs. King Baillie and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

TEA EMPORIUM, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., (wholesale and retail) Tea Merchants, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their highly appreciated teas of the current year's Spring Crop of some of the best Tea Plantations in the Kangra Valley. The attention of the shipping in the Harbour is also requested.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

NOTICES.

TEA DEPOT, 32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also Shahjehanpur Sugar in bags, 10 lbs. each.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MARINE, FIRE, AND LIFE INSURANCE,

MARINE.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. Established 1836. Capital £1,000,000; Reserve £370,000.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital $ 1,500,000; Reserve $ 51,000:00.

FIRE.

THE GUARDIAN INSURANCE Co. Established 1821. Capital £2,000,000.

Policies issued on Buildings (Mills, &c.,) and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil.

LIFE.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. Established 1820, Capital £750,000.

Risks in the above companies taken at moderate rates.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of PERMANENT STATIONS to replace the temporary Stations at MARINE LINES and CHURNEY ROAD in Bombay will be received up to the 21st instant.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Circle.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Church Gate Street, 7th August 1877.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To pass the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 15th August 1877.

UMBALLA AUTUMN MEETING 1877.

ENTRANCES CLOSING ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1877.

FIRST AT TWENTY RUPEES.

Visitors' Plate.
Valuation Selling Stakes.

SECOND AT FORTY RUPEES.

The Paget Park Plate.
The Derby Sweep Cup.
The Shrubland Stakes.
The Oriental Plate.
The Umballa Cup.
The Drawing Room Stakes.
The Grand Annual Steeple Chase.
The Hunt Cup.

For prospectuses, &c., apply to

THE HONY. SECY. TO THE RACES.

THE IMPERIAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).

To be Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

Share Capital £100,000.

In 10,000 Shares of £10 each (with power to increase).
10s. on application.
10s. on allotment.
And the balance from time to time as required.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Bell, Esquire, Merchant, Madras.
William Gordon, Esquire, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Chlina, Madras.
R. G. Lowndes, Esquire, Manufacturer, Pollokshaws.
James Robertson, Esquire, Newhall Factory, Glasgow.
Joseph Turnbull, Esquire, Manufacturing Chemist, Glasgow.
R. T. Tasker, Esquire, Solicitor, Madras.
J. Brooks Wright, Esquire, Merchant, Glasgow.

Bankers in Glasgow.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

In Madras.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Solicitors in Glasgow:
Messrs. MONCRIEFF, PATERSON FORBES and BARR.

In Madras.
Messrs. TASKER AND WILSON.

Brokers.
Messrs. AULD AND GUILD, 65, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Managing Agents in Madras.
Messrs. WILSON & Co.

Agents in Glasgow.
Messrs. CLARK, WILSON & Co., 99, Buchanan Street.

£70,000 of the Capital are reserved for allotment in Glasgow, of which the greater part has been privately subscribed. £30,000 is reserved for allotment in India and is now offered to the public. Prospectuses and Forms of application for Shares can be obtained from the Undersigned.

WILSON & Co.

Madras 27th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN INTENDING TO SUBSCRIBE to the above Fund are requested TO PAY their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

THOMAS BLANEY,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
MAHOMED ALI ROGAY,
RAGONATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
Honorary Secretaries.

August 18, 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Two pairs of GOODFELLOW'S Patent Horizontal Compound STEAM ENGINES; each pair 18 nominal Horse Pow r. For further particulars apply to S NURSEY KESSOWJEE. Require, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent, Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 17th August 1877.

THE FREERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs 4 per share has been DECLARED PAYABLE on and after SATURDAY, the 1st Proximo, between the hours of 11 a. m and 3 p. m., to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names are standing on the Register on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th August 1877.

BILLIARD TABLES.

SMALL BILLIARD TABLES, 6 feet 3 by 3 feet 6, on 4 5 inch Spanish Mahogany Legs, three 1¾ inch Balls, 4 Cues, Rest, Marking Board, best cloth and Patent India-Rubber Cushions complete, NETT CASH, Rs. 350.

THACKER & Co.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 565 of 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Dhunjee Dongurla Street, in the Island of Bombay aforesaid ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DORABJEE PESTONJEE MEWAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Dhunjee Dongurla Street, in the Island of Bombay, and GATI BEERCOJEE BALLAJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Old Jamble Mo.ds, in the Island of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of November 1876 it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Four Hundred and Eight, annas nine and pies seven, for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees Four Hundred and Six and annas fourteen for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, annas seven and pies seven, and further simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment. And whereas by an attachment, dated the 18th day of June 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, dated the 16th day of June 1877, the following moveable property was attached, namely, 1 yellow metal Waist chain, 2 yellow metal Wristlets, 1 red Shawl, seven Copper Anchals large, eight Copper Tapeleces 7 large and 1 small, 2 Copper Calabas large, 2 Copper Tops 1 large, 2 Copper Dishes (1 large and 1 small), 2 o d Chests of Drawers with glass top, 10 Earthen Vessels, 27 Brass Lotas, 4 Brass Cups, 4 Brass Topes 6 Brass Thalises, 1 Brass Lamp, 1 Iron Waterstand, 1 Wood Case containing 52 Figures, 51 Pictures, 3 large Looking-glasses (1 fixed in wall with screws), 1 Glass Case containi g 69 Figures, 1 Clock and Stand, 4 Arm Chairs, 12 Chairs without Arms, 1 Piano, 1 Swing with Brass Rods, 2 Sofas, 1 Copper Gang-l, 2 Copper Kurai, 1 Copper Pratb, 2 Copper Lotas, 1 Copper Kindna, 3 Copp r Ladles, 8 Brass Dishes, 1 Brass Spittoon, 1 Brass Ladle, 1 Brass Bott-, 1 Iron Ladle, 1 Writing Table, 1 Chest of Drawers with glass top, 2 Beds, 1 large Box studded with Brass nails, 1 large B-x containing 8 small Copper V sels of sizes, and 28 Brass Vessels of sizes, 3 new pairs of Shoes, 3 Carpets, one Country Saddle plated in front and back, 3 Canvas Bags, 2 Deer Cloud, Ornaments, 3 Glass Salt Cellars, 1 Reflector, 1 pair Grind Stones, and 1 Copper Kurunda, towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED, that on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of MOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 8th August 1877, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at Old Jamble Mo.ds, the abovementioned moveable property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree.

The sale will extend to the right, title, and interest only of the Defendant Gati Beercojee Ballajee in the said property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 17th August 1877.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, capable of working up to 100 or 150 indicated horse. Apply to "C. D.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HORSES.—WANTED, a pair of well-matched ARABS, about 14 or 14-1, fast trotters, sound, young, and good tempered. Color, bay or grey; fit for driving or riding. Apply, stating price, to "M. E. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TOBACCO, fresh cut, daily, from 2 annas to 4 annas per oz., or your own Tobacco cut up at 4 annas per lb. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, FOX TERRIER DOGS, BULL TERRIERS and RETRIEVERS; also two tamed Spotted DEERS. Apply to W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON by Sykes & Co., ingood order, with a pair of Australian Mares, dark bay, black points, 15-3. Good charges, quiet to ride or drive. For particulars apply to W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

TO ALGERNON F. W. AUSTEN, ALBERT P. AUSTEN, and P. ALLEN.—It is to your advantage to communicate AT ONCE with

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LITTLE,
Solicitors, 23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages so so marked appear to be sent "Via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY,
"TEMPLE BAR,"
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD SALOONS, (Opposite the Municipal Office).

FRESHLY DECORATED AND ENLARGED.
NEW FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Pool every Evening at 9 o'clock.
COLD SUPPERS.
WINES AND LIQUORS OF FIRST QUALITY.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BEST REFINED KEROSINE OIL.
KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILLS.
AMERICAN STEP LADDERS, SCALES and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.
Apply to
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.

The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chissels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 4
Do. Double do. ..... ,,	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12 0
Treble do. ..... ,,	11 0
Double do. ..... ,,	10 0
Single do. ..... ,,	8 8
Double Whalebone ..... ,,	10 8
Single Do. ..... ,,	9 8
Match, best selected ..... ,,	7 0
Do. do. for practice ..... ,,	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ..... ,,	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c ..... each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ... each	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ..... Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats ..... each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz ..... Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	3 8
Fives Bats ..... each	1 8
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses ..... Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ..... Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4 8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

IN THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend:—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, for which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ..... Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING OR HUNTING WATCH ..... Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless	from Rs.	90 to	180
,, ,, enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless	,,	250 to	600
Gold Calendar Watches		200	
,, second independent Watches		250	
,, repeaters of every description	from	350 to	800
,, Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar	,,	1,200 to	2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch ..... Rs. 25
,, ,, Hunting ,, ... 26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 17TH AUGUST 1877.

We have no improvement to report in the general aspect of commercial affairs here, and the dulness we have so long had to notice continues unimpaired.

From Reuter's English telegrams of yesterday we see that Consols have advanced to 95½; French Rentes are unchanged at 106½.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a further decrease in the Reserve of Notes of £400,000, an increase of £300,000 in Bills Discounted, and a decrease in Bullion of £500,000. The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities has further declined to 44 per cent. The rate of discount for 6 months' sight Bills has advanced to 2½ per cent.

Of Cotton in Liverpool on Thursday, Reuter reports that supplies were freely offered. There is no change to notice in prices. Sales of 9,000 bales are reported, of which 800 were Surats. The American Agriculture Bureau's monthly report asserts that the crop average of the ten Cotton States is 93 per cent. The usual New York telegram is not to hand.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday are described as quiet but steady.

Coffee in London was unchanged in price, as was also Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, while Cochin Oil had advanced 5s. per ton, and was quoted at £43-10 per ton.

Bombay Linseed was steady at Home at unchanged prices, while Rapeseed was firm at 61s. per quarter, an advance of 1s. Reuter shows no change in Wheat.

Enfaced Rupee Paper remains at 83½ for 4 and 4½, and 88½ for 5½ per cents. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is given without alteration at 1s. 8d. per rupee.

Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 54½d. per ounce. The shipment of Silver to Bombay is comparatively small, £60,000, and nothing for Calcutta.

Sterling Exchange here shows little alteration, and the amount of business this day transacted must have been very limited. In the morning yesterday's rates were quoted, but later on the Bank which was buying Credits at 1-32d. below the others assimilated its rates to theirs. Calcutta advices being said to show a slight advance in Sterling Exchange, rates closed here firm with, however, no further change. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. at 3 months' sight	...1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9¼d.	,,

On Calcutta there has again been some enquiry for Bills on demand, which are quoted at 5 annas to 6 annas per cent. premium. Telegraphic transfer has been bought at 6 annas premium; 60 days' sight Bills are still quoted at 10 annas per cent. discount.

In Government Paper there has been next to nothing doing, and we make no change in our quotations of yesterday, which are 96 to 96¼ for 4, 96½ to 96¾ for 4½, and 102½ for 5½ per cents.

Shares.—A further decline has been established in Bank of Bombay shares, which are now quoted at 36 per cent premium. In Press Companies' shares a fall of Rs. 5 per share in Mofussil and Rs. 15 in Berar are the only changes to notice. The continuance of unfavourable weather reports from up-country, more especially from Guzerat and Kattywar, have further depressed the prices of the scrip of some of the Spinning and Weaving Companies, and we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Nursey and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 25 in Nicol, and Rs. 30 per share in Fleming. In Land and Miscellaneous shares there has been no change.

Cotton.—We have no change to report in quotations. Business continues very limited, and the only transactions we have heard of are about 200 candies purchased by exporters and 75 candies bought on account of the local Mills.

Seeds and Wheat.—Linseed continues in demand and a further slight advance has taken place. We quote Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-13½ per cwt. Rapeseed has also advanced an anna per cwt. and may be quoted Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt. but in the absence of supplies prices may be said to be nominal. Wheat is without change in price or position.

Freights.—There has been nothing doing in Freights to-day; the quotations for measurement via Canal to Liverpool continue to be 32s. 6d. to 35s. per ton, but rates could certainly be procured at 30s. and perhaps less per ton.

Piece Goods.—We have nothing to report but almost complete stagnation. The sales from first hands are most insignificant, and no change can be made in quotations.

Coals.—There is actually nothing doing, and in the absence of transactions prices are unchanged but with perhaps a tendency to weakness.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	680
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2024 p.s	1,935
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	305
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	1,000	1,000	7½ p. ct	675
Mechanical Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	500
Vegas Patent Slip Co	5,000	250	all	6 p.	30

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	5,948	2,000	all	25	925
Prove Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	575
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	935	
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	22 p.s.	435	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650	
Berar Company (New)	150	250	all	40 p.s.	425	
Indian Press Co	1,000	250	all	42 do	205	
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	75	xd
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675	
Chalisa Press Co	500	1,250	all	170 do	540	
Dhollera P. and G. Co	500	300	all	15 do	250	
East India Press Co	332	1,000	all	100 do	300	
Fort Press Co., Ld	50	5,000	3,250	50 do	1,100	
French Press Co	300	500	all	40 do	300	xd
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	3,125	400	350	25 do	330	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455	
Seamon's Press Co	600	500	all	50 do	380	
Scinde Press Co	400	350	750	67½ do	480	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,040	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600	nl.
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,015	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s.	1,230	
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	60 p.s.	1,300	
Allianse Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,400	
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93	
Bhowanagar M. and P. Company	200	2,000		40 p.s.	1,500	
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s.	1,115	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	200	all	..	260	
Broach Mills	1,000	150	all	10 p.s.	140	
Colaba S. and W. Co	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	950	
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	685	
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	50 p.s.	1,075	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,250	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,175	
Great Eastern	1,600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,215	
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,080	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	990	
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s.	1,025	
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,190	xd
K. Muccanjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.	940	
Manara Spinning	1,250	1,000	all	Nil	1,015	
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s.	1,175	xd
Manchester & Bombay, S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	48	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	380	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.s.	1,305	
Meyrjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s.	1,350	
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	305	
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	980	
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	575	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	925	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	370	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s.	765	
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,240	
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	930	
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	980	
Do. do. Ishac	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	300	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,000	
Ustoria Mills	556	1,000	all	..	750	

*For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅝ 3/0	5 p. c.	275 xd.
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20 13/0 14/6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6/5 7/3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21/12½	do.	82
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19/6 9/15	do.	240

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 11th August, 1877.

Open 1,369½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	88,717	0	0
Merchandize	4,49,288	0	0
Telegraph	1,233	0	0
Miscellaneous Traffic	432	8	0
Total Rs.	5,79,170	8	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,369½ Miles	1,98,490	11	7
Increase	3,80,679	13	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The P. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Coconada, 547, tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Mackay, Mr Gallwey, and thirty-six deck passengers.

The Hall line s. s. City of Baltimore, 1,443 tons, Captain T. Collin, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool (July 21st), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. J. Coonell, Mr. J. J. Castain, Mr. J. G. Pope, Mr. W. Hill, Mrs. Hormusjee, Mr. H. C. Steel, Major Banon, Mr. G. Balfour, and one ayah.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	City of Baltimore (s)	Collin	Liverpool, July 21.
	Cocanada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, July 31.
17	J. G. S. Dalhousie	Clayton	Kurrachee, Aug. 13.
	H. M. S. Rifleman	Elton	Bushire, Aug. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Bangalore (s)	Haselwood	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Cocanada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
14	Bannockburn		Sidney.
	Kingdom of Saxony		Cocanada.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
14	Swaledale (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—100 kegs red lead, Govindram Lilladhur; 34 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Atalanta s—111 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein; 40 kegs iron nails Tyeball Chandabhoy; 3 cases thread, Abdoolally Sheik Adam; 500 bundles sheet iron and 780 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
European s—32 casks alum, Heptoola Sheik Adam and Co.
Italia s—6 cases thread, Abdoolally Sheik Adam; 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Palm s—12 cases sulphric acid, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Surat s—3 cases carriage lamps, Bhanjee Veerjee; 8 cases preserved milk, Bolton and Co.
Asarm s—2 cases boots and shoes, Pestonjee and Son.
Pekin s—15 cases cheese, The Agra Bank.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—50 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—4 bales hides and skins, Rogers and Co; 69 bales wool and 7 bales rags, Goculdass Shewjee; 42 bales wool, Thackeze Gopaljee; 35 bales w ol, Pooja Nursey; 29½ cwts coir yarn Currumsee Khetsee and Co; 100 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass; 13 bales hides, Chandmahomedally and Co; 40 bales wool, Narotum Devdass.

FOR LONDON.

Bangalore s—3 boxes gold bars, value Rs. 1,46,000, The H and S Bank; 3 boxes gold bars, value Rs. 3,36,890, The Agra Bank; 7 bales hides, Hasum Noormahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—58 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 35 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 47½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 15 bales twist, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 91 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—30 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 5½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 16th August 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·728
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·874
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	78·1
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Number of wind in 24 hours	383
Fall of Rain	·19
Total fall during month	2·68
,, ,, year	49·00
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 17th August	0·02

HIGH COURT.—August 18.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr Justice Green.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

392-74—M M Munshi—Gunput Pandurang vs Adurjee Dadabhoy and others—J G Cama—Part heard.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

753-76—Jefferson and Payne—Bhowan Muljee vs Kavasjee Jahangeer J—Ardaser and H.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent,)

Long Causes.

241-73—Ardasir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Vayadesna Ebrahim and others—Lynch and Tobin.

418-77—Shapoorjee and T—Munjee Mooljee vs Wassoodew Jugonath—N N Kothare.

5-75—In person—Dadamoya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbebee and others—In person.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Long Causes.

240-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett and others vs Motibai widow—J C Coms.—Part heard.

288-77—Craigie L and O—Bai Nahvio vs Purmanundass J Macfarlane. & G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 16.

Vaughan, Lieut Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, from leave, from Poona.
Connell, Lieut, Bengal Sappers and Miners, from furlough, from England.
Hill, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Goorkhas, from furlough, from England
Bauce, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—August 16.

Keays, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to Poona.

August 17.

Reid, Major, Madras 16th Regt N I, on Med Cert, to England.
Gellie, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Vaughan, Lieut Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, from leave, to Surat.
Mayhew, Lieut, Bombay R A, on Med Cert, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 15.)

Surgeon-Major H J Beach, Civil Surgeon of Cocanada, to be the Medical Inspector there.

Mr H J Tarrant, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court for the period during which Mr Justice Innes acts as Chief Justice.

Mr R B Mitchell, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Crown Prosecutor and as Public Prosecutor during the employment of Mr H J Tarrant on other duty or until further orders.

Mr P D Shaw, Barrister-at-Law, to be Coroner of Madras during Dr H Stanbrough's employment on other duty or until further orders.

Mr James Wilkins, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, to be an additional Registrar of Shipping for the Port of Cochin.

The Rev R P Little to be Chaplain of Cocanada and Rajahmundry.

The Rev W Leeming, Joint Chaplain of St George's Cathedral, to be Chaplain of Aurungabad.

The Rev H Pope, s s, Chaplain of Bellary to be Chaplain of Ootacamund.

The Rev C H Pelly, Acting Chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore, to be Chaplain of Bolarum.

Mr M R Weld to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, and to act as Special Assistant in the same District, temporarily for famine purposes.

Major A O H Clay, 1st Assistant Superint, Revenue Survey, to act as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, Revenue Survey.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

By His Grace the Governor in Council.

Major J B Reid, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

Surgeon-Major W H Roberts is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the 12th instant: Lieut-Col (Brevet Colone) C G H Coote, late Staff Corps, ordinary pension £486-6s, extra annuity £331-7s, to be paid in England.

The following promotions are made:—To be Captains, having completed 12 years' service, Lieuts D Robertson, and W G C Johnstone.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet, will be made up at the General Post Office, and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the B. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Mahableshwar Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Deesan, and S. M. Country	1-30 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guserat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. M. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona Uran and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...
For Post Towns on the G. I. P. Railway, Shahapur, Kasara Igatpuri, Deolali, Nasik Manmad and Nandgaon	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and bangby parcels for despatch by all mail are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 18	5-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 22	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
Ohina	,, 20	2-0 P.M.	No after.
Australia	,, 18	2-0 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 24	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay *every Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 24th, 4h. 19m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 18	.....	5 43	6 24	7 33 m 6 30 a	1 17 a ..
Sun. 19	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 23	8 52 m 8 6 a	1 22 m 2 51 a
Mon. 20	.....	5 44	6 22	9 12 m 9 15 a	2 37 m 3 54 a
Tues. 21	.....	5 44	6 22	10 28 m 10 7 a	3 36 m 4 24 a
Wed. 22	English Mail expected	5 44	6 21	11 0 m 10 51 a	4 19 m 5 9 a
Th. 23	.....	5 44	6 20	11 36 m 11 26 a	4 6 m 5 36 a
Fri. 24	.....	5 45	6 19	11 51 m 11 56 a	5 28 m 6 1 a

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and Party during His Excellency's visit to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town.*

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments at Simla.

O. T. BURNE, Lieut.-Col.,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Simla, 8th August 1877.

* Lt.-Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Private Secy. Col. G. P. Colley, C.B., Military Secretary. Dr. O. Barnett, Surgeon. Captain the Hon'ble C. Villiers, A.-D.-C. Lord William Beresford, A.-D.-C. The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I. Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Foreign Secy. Mr. O. E. Bernard, C.S.I. Mr. Stuart Bayley, C.S.I.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs., the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MENZIES—August 13th, at Blackheath, in England, the wife of Lieut-Colonel H. C. Menzies, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PRIDEAUX—August 1st, at the British Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf, Mary Frances, the beloved wife of Lieut-Colonel W. F. Prideaux, aged 33 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARCKLEY—August 13th, at Burdwan, Mrs. Frank Barckley, of a son.
HOBDAY—August 11th, at Sealkote, the wife of Captain T. F. Hobday, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a daughter.
McGLASHAN—August 13th, at Meerut, the wife of W. McGlashan, of a son.
MORGAN—August 8th, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev. A. Morgan, C. M. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

De GUIGNE—August 12th, Marie Josephe Henriette, wife of Mr. A. de Guigne, Agent Messageries Maritimes.
JOUGHIN—August 13th, at Calcutta, Captain J. C. Joughin, Commander of the British Ship Chinsura, aged 26 years.
WALLER—August 4th, at [illegible]hee, C. P. Waller, tea planter.

All Money Orders, C[illegible]ther Remittances sent to this office [illegible]e made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.

Although we fully sympathise with the state of affairs in the Madras Presidency, and the great difficulties which face the Duke of Buckingham and his colleagues, we think there is now a serious danger of the Madras Government giving itself the rein and rushing recklessly into expenditure, heedless of consequences. Several newspapers are busy advising His Grace of Buckingham to fight the famine and never mind the money. One in Calcutta, which used to pride itself upon its knowledge of economy, has been especially prominent in giving this advice. The man who took a friend up to the top of a hill situated in the midst of a splendid property which did not belong to him, and with a grand wave of his hand told his companion to enter into possession of all he saw, was either a fool or the perpetrator of a very mild joke; but this newspaper in Calcutta is perfectly serious in telling the Duke of Buckingham that he is to pour out the revenues of the country like water in dealing with the famine in his Presidency. Worse advice could scarcely be given. At the present moment the Duke of Buckingham and his colleagues are only too clearly inclined to allow their commonsense to be overwhelmed with a yeasty, expanding feeling of sentiment, and to follow in the paths indicated by the advocates of reckless expenditure; and when they find themselves encouraged by a section of the press they are likely to drift into open opposition against every attempt at economical restraint by the Government of India. Famines are manageable according to certain laws of political economy as well as other important events, and when these are departed from the result must be unsatisfactory. If all great crises were to be regulated by blind impulsive feelings first and by reason afterwards we should speedily see the world in a mess. Mischief, abominable waste, and demoralisation would ensue everywhere; and the task of reason to put matters to rights again would be full of insuperable difficulties. Sensible men, therefore, would always make reason their driver instead of their feelings. It is sensible men who are wanted at the present crisis to give advice to the Government of Madras. It should be the duty of every newspaper in India that professes to have at heart not the interests of one section of the community only but the welfare of the whole of India, to counsel moderation and caution on the part of the Madras Government at the present crisis. The recent famine meeting, though admirable in its purpose, has doubtless had a demoralising effect throughout the whole Presidency. All the speeches were emotional—some were even childish. None of the speakers looked at the crisis with a broad and comprehensive eye, and the consequence was that the solemn duty which rests upon the Government of Madras to save the money of the taxpayers of all India from being recklessly squandered under the double influence of mental incapacity and excited passion was lost sight of. No doubt a famine is a very melancholy event to deal with, but the mere fact that the lives of human beings are concerned in it ought not to put a famine beyond the pale of sound economical regulations. Lives can be saved economically as well as by panic-stricken squandering of public money; and the future interests of material India, as well as justice to her gigantic community of taxpayers, require that the former method of dealing with the distress in Madras shall be adopted. If the Duke of Buckingham does not put the drag upon his own Government we shall see it losing all self-control and rushing downhill into a vortex of expenditure as demoralising to the people as to the officers deputed to look after them. We do not wish to see the people, under the belief that the Sirkar will neither let them die nor suffer from starvation, come what will, abandoning the relief works and retiring to their own villages to live a life of idleness; nor do we desire to see the famine officers, infected with the sentimental fever of the Governor and his colleagues, relapsing from the condition of useful servants of the State, saving money to the country by getting labour from the people in exchange for the means of living, into mere machines for feeding a lazy and demoralised population. Yet all these misfortunes will take place, and India will be plunged into a vast amount of new debt, if the Duke of Buckingham, trusting for future justification to the sympathy he has excited in England, throws the economic counsels of the Government of India aside and acts upon the advice of those people who are encouraging him to have no care in his expenditure of public money.

We hear from Rangoon that another estimable native servant has fallen a victim to European brutality. Rather than yield obedience to the commands of his legally constituted tyrant, this paragon of virtue has magnanimously ruptured that obligingly fragile gland, vulgarly called the spleen; and a blow from an English fist has added another innocent victim to the "noble army of martyrs." Before the native press has sounded the first note of alarm, or the telegraph roused the thunders of anti-British philanthropy, we should like to say a word or two about native servants in general. Those who believe in the total depravity of European masters and the infallibility of native servants are not likely to be greatly influenced by anything that we could say on the subject. In their eyes, no task could be so graceless as an attempt to insinuate that a native could, under any circumstances, be provokingly impudent, or that an Englishman could, by any possibility, strike a native without deliberately intending to murder him. These rabid philanthropists are pretty sure to bring themselves to the verge of apoplexy in their denunciations of the Rangoon engine-driver. There are, however, many Anglo-Indians who think that justice is hardly done them when it is taken for granted that they are always in the wrong, and who imagine that instead of condemning them *en masse* every time one of their number forgets himself, the English public ought to take into account the patient endurance for years of daily vexation and robbery, which has, in all probability, preceded the rash act. We intend to present a true and sober description of an average native servant as he appears in the eyes of the ordinary *sahib*. We do so, of course, at the risk of being denounced as apologists for high-handed oppression and atrocious murder. Without expressing any opinion whatever on the unfortunate occurrence which has occasioned these remarks, we may surely venture to observe that there are cases of death resulting from violence in which the circumstances of provocation, though not, perhaps, strong enough to command a verdict of "justifiable homicide," are sufficient to add considerable force to a plea of "manslaughter without intent to murder."

The great majority of official and unofficial Anglo-Indians are forced to begin their Indian life on very moderate salaries. Their object in coming to this country being to leave it as soon as possible, they soon learn to look at both sides of a rupee before parting with it. Respecting the happy minority who come here to fill high and well paid appointments, we at present say nothing. They are not likely to suffer much from the oppressions of native servants. There is no country in the world in which money so effectually secures its possessor from annoyances as India. Content to pay four or five times the market value for every article they buy, these fortunate owners of an inexhaustible income can well afford to eulogize the fidelity of their native servants. Viceroys, governors, heads of departments, and wealthy merchants, are not exactly the class of persons best qualified to understand the domestic difficulties with which the ordinary Anglo-Indian has to contend, or to pass judgment on the unlucky individual who, goaded by a keen sense of undeserved and long-continued injury, has for once taken the law into his own hands, and done for himself what Indian law would probably have refused to do for him. For convenience sake, let us take the case of a young man who, misled by the exaggerated gossip of retired Anglo-Indians, and imagining that he will be able, from the very outset of his Indian career, to save at least two-thirds of his salary, brings a wife with him to share and increase his happiness. On his arrival at his destination, some one who takes an interest in his welfare kindly engages his servants for him, and gives him a friendly push-off into an ocean of domestic troubles. His butler is probably a sturdy Mussulman, and his cook a respectable Portuguese. From the outset, his house is a house divided against itself. Like the society of an up-country station where Collector and Judge pull opposite ways, his domestic economy is torn asunder by conflicting factions. Butler and cook are actuated by precisely the same disinterested motive, a laudable desire to monopolise the right of cheating. Exposures and reprisals are the order of the day. The indoor servants espouse the cause of cook, whose pilfering supplies them with cheap and savoury food. The milkman, baker, and dhobie are loud in their praises of butler, in whose ill-gotten gains they take the warmest personal interest. At last, in an evil day, the Gordian Knot is cut in the dismissal of both these estimable gentlemen, in spite of voluble protestations of innocence and prophecies of worse misfortune to follow. Then comes the deluge. The two who have been discharged were rascals, it is true; but they were rival rascals. When one was in the full glory of office, the other formed an effective leader of the opposition. Absorbed in their own quarrels, they had little time to spare for needless and obtrusive insolence to their employer. Nor were they altogether destitute of good qualities. Beneath the funny little satin hat which formed the crown and apex of Pedro's holiday attire there worked a little brain, not wanting in fertile devices for relieving *madam sahib* of the anxiety inseparable from dinner parties. The muscular right arm of the follower of the Prophet kept in salutary dread the rabble rout of subordinates with whom he had to deal. But young blood will have its way; and the griffin, thirsting for domestic peace, fancies he has found it when he selects, from a crowd of applicants for the vacant offices, a low-caste cook who calls himself a Christian, and a Dher boy who bears certificates which would not disgrace the archangel Gabriel. It seems a pity that when so much is being written about naughty books, nothing should be said of the questionable morality of that vast department of Anglo-Indian literature called Testimonials. Surely not even the joy of bidding a last farewell to an Indian establishment can quite justify the departing one in describing an habitual thief as "a thoroughly reliable man," or consigning to the unsuspecting confidence of the newly-arrived Englishman,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARMY PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Royal Warrant respecting Army Promotion and Retirement was only signed on the 13th instant and during the last fortnight has been materially modified in favor of purchase Officers.

THE WAR.

Dervish Pasha announces that indecisive fighting has taken place at Batoum lately.

The Court-martial on Abdul Kerim Pasha, late Commander-in Chief of the Turkish Army, and Redif Pasha, late Minister for War, has commenced its sittings.

A Turkish official despatch states that a Russian reconnoitring party unsuccessfully attacked the Turks at Kaslar, and were defeated and compelled to fall back on Kesrova with a loss of 500 killed and wounded.

OBITUARY.—Sir John Farquhar.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Arigcultural Bureau's monthly report states that the crop average of the 10 Cotton States is 93 per cent.

LONDON, Aug. 16, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight...	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
5 per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106
Bar Silver.....	54½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..£11,100,000	Dec £400,000
Bills Discounted ..£18,300,000	Dec £300,000
Bullion ..£25,600,000	Dec £500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 44 per cent.

Departure—Blenheim.

LINE REPORTS.—Aug. 17.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa, Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Aug. 17, 11-3 P.M.

H. M.'s Steamer Vestal sailed for Bombay yesterday.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 17.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., ther. max. 79, W. B. 75, min. 73, bar. 29.88. Fell 0 cent.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. 4, ther. 80, bar. 30.3. Fell of rain 1 inch 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-35 P.M.—Weather wet, wind S. W., S. S. W. Fall of rain 3 inches 43 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 96, bar. 29.88.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 6 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	...ls. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. at 3 months' sight...	...ls. 8 15-16d.	,,
Private ,, 3 ,, ...	...ls. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits ,, 3 ,, ...	...ls. 9 1-16d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ...	...ls. 9¼d.	,,
Documents ,, 3 ,, ...	...ls. 9¼d.	,,

No one who has been in Bombay for more than seven consecutive days can well fail to have been deafened and almost stunned, while passing through the native town, by an earsplitting noise proceeding from some Maharaj's house, where a number of men sit clashing cymbals, beating tom-toms, and playing the obowguddah and other delightful native instruments, producing a combination of sounds surely the most discordant that have ever been experienced or imagined since the world began. Consequently the people of Bombay generally, having experienced the effect of this music (?) on themselves by a mere passing whiff, will be able to appreciate the sufferings of the Rev. Fr. Martin and his congregation, who had to perform their religious services day after day in the immediate vicinity of one of the interesting establishments; and will heartily congratulate them on the success of the suit in the High Court against Nursinglal Maharaj, and on the decree, pronounced by Sir Charles Sargent yesterday, which will relieve them from the intolerable nuisance of which they so justly complained.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has found it necessary to remind officers commanding native regiments that the offence of using criminal force against a superior officer does not cease to be punishable under Article 8 and become punishable under the Penal Code only in consequence of death of the superior officer being caused by such criminal force. His Excellency reflects that no person subject to the Indian Articles of War, liable to a charge under Article 8, is to be handed over to the custody of the civil authorities without his sanction, which should only be applied for under very special circumstances. It will generally be desirable that the general officer should order prompt trial by court-martial.

WE learn that the Agent in Bombay of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram announcing that, for the half year ending 30th June, a dividend of £1 per share will be paid (equal to 8 per cent. per annum), and 150,000 dollars carried to Reserve Fund, which now stands at 650,000 dllrs, say £130,000.

WE give elsewhere an extract from *The Building News*, dated 20th ult., with reference to the Lucknow Canning College competition that took place some months ago. The remarks made by the editor of that journal will doubtless interest many, more especially as some of our local architects were among the competitors. We believe the decision arrived at gave much discontent, and not without reason, judging from the critique in that journal on the premiated design and the one submitted by Messrs. Stevens and Adams, of the Public Works Department, Bombay.

THE Viceroy will arrive at Bellary on the 24th or 25th, and thence proceeds direct to Mysore.

MR. M. R. WELD, C. S., now famous in connection with what is so well known as the Weld Case, and who arrived at Madras from England on the 14th inst., has been appointed Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, and to act as Special Assistant in the same district, temporarily, for famine purposes.

MR. HOWARD, the winner of the first prize in the Umballa Derby Lottery, has, in addition to the handsome sum of Rs. 2,000 given by him to the Umballa race fund, given a sum of Rs. 500 to the Calcutta Races.

ON the 15th inst. on the Original Side of the High Court, Madras, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Innes, Mr. Johnstone, instructed by Mr. Barclay, applied for a rule *nisi* to join two causes of action for defamation by Mr. John Miller against the Stewards of the Wellington Races in one suit in the High Court. The application was made under Section 14 of the Second Charter of the Court, and the cause of action for defamation arose at Ootacamund as well as at Madras. His Lordship granted the rule *nisi*, and made it returnable in a fortnight.

WE learn that the native who was lately shot at by a European at Sahibgunge died from his wounds on the night of the 8th instant. The European, whose name is Heenan, was put on his trial before Mr. Henry, and the case will be sent up to the Sessions.

THE Madras Government has liberally sanctioned the advance of Rs. 12,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Town Relief Committee. This with the Rs. 10,000 subscribed by the Government of Baroda, and the other monies in hand, make up in all a goodly sum with which the Committee are able at once to commence its labour of philanthropy. Day by day the position becomes more alarming, and every day adds to the already alarming mortality register.

WE have learned to our astonishment, says the *Statesman*, that "blackmail" is being levied upon the trade of the port of Calcutta in the most barefaced manner, by a few dozens of unprincipled and greedy boat-owners, who have, by conspiracy and combination, managed to establish prohibitory rates for the shipment of cargo, at a time when the pressing wants of a distressed sister-presidency have unduly taxed the shipping capacities of the port. These men, who hold in their hands the subsidiary means, without which no business can be carried on, have taken it into their heads that it is lawful for them to plunder the public; and this is being done with a hardihood that almost baffles description. Impressed with the absurdity of the present situation, Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. have moved the Chamber of Commerce to get the matter under regulations, and as the subject is one of general interest to boat-owners, traders, and Government, we shall be glad to help in bringing about a solution of the question.

THE cordial thanks of the Mysore Administration have been given to Mr. Rice for the care and labour he has devoted to the compilation of the Mysore Gazetteer, the merits of which have been already acknowledged by the Director General of Statistics, and the Chief Commissioner will, in bringing Mr. Rice's eminent services to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, recommend the grant of a suitable honorarium to that officer. The Gazetteer for Coorg has been completed, and will also shortly issue from the Press.

THE authors of Stray Leaves from an old Soldier's Note Book have received a letter from Colonel O. Burne, thanking them for a copy of the book sent to Lord Lytton, and ordering twelve more copies for His Lordship.

MR. J. M. CANTOPHER, who accompanied Mr. Bourke from Calcutta to Rome to convey the presents from the Roman Catholics to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee, has returned to Calcutta. He speaks most enthusiastically of his kind and flattering receptions by His Holiness as the representative of Calcutta.

MANY people in India will remember Major-General G. McBain Farquharson, and be glad to learn that he has settled down upon his estate at Breda, in Aberdeenshire. When he arrived he had a Highland gathering of his tenantry, when complimentary speeches were made to him by his tenants and complimentary replies to his tenants were given by him; then there were foot-racing, tea-parties, and a ball. The ball was held in a malt-barn, and this is what the reporter says about it :—"The malt-barn in which the dinner and ball were held was most beautifully decorated with laburnum blossom, and the effect of the green and gold was indeed pretty. At one end the motto of the General was displayed. "Fide et Fortitudine," on the other a floral device with the General's insignia of war hanging peacefully in their scabbards, deftly intermixed, whilst here and there throughout the room the gleam of an ugly Indian or Arab hunting knife reminded one of the host's glorious profession of arms, now laid aside for the peaceful country life of a laird."

THE Regiments proceeding to the East are to be provided with the new head-dress. It is of white felt, and bound with white leather; gilt spike, brass scale chin strap, lined with cloth, of same colour as facings; brass plate in front same as on shako. It looks remarkably neat and soldierlike.

THE *World* says :—The two battalions first for foreign service which have just been ordered to Malta are supposed to represent an advanced guard. Either they will go on themselves to Constantinople or release others for that purpose; it remains to be seen whether or not the entire force in the Mediterranean will not gradually follow. But even now, after these months of indecision, the Government appears unable to make up its mind to resolute action. At the most favourable computation not a single redcoat, except perhaps a marine from the fleet, could land at the Golden Horn within three weeks from now. Able military critics gave the Russians thirty-four days from the date of their passing the Danube to reach their ultimate objective point, Constantinople. Possibly by the time our troops arrive they will find a man in possession, and something more than nine points in his favour as to holding what he has won.

THERE is no truth whatever (says *Vanity Fair*) in the reports which have been published that Lord Beaconsfield proposes to retire from the Premiership. Lord Beaconsfield not only has no intention of taking any such step, but has never had so much as an idea of it.

Truth :—The following letter, from the Reverend C. Jupp, has, I believe, already appeared in some of the newspapers specially devoted to religious matters. I insert it, because it is an evidence of how the confessing clergy of the Church of England endeavour to establish secret relations with their victims :—

"Houghton-le-Spring, May 26th, 1872.

"My dear Miss ——. As usual, important letters are always delayed, and, I fear, my reply to yours of last month will not reach London till after you have left. I will, therefore, only say that I was very glad indeed to hear from you, and particularly on the subject you mentioned. I shall be quite ready and willing (in virtue of my office) to see you as you desire. *Mrs. —— has left, and I have the house to ourselves.* Parishioners are constantly coming on business of one kind or another, that your visit would not be noticed. *Please not to hint anything to Mrs. Jupp*, as I think all parochial affairs, of whatever kind, ought to be known to the priest only, and his lips sealed to every inquiry. We should be so glad to see you back after your long absence.—In great haste, yours faithfully in Christ, CHARLES JUPP."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—The Indian Government Service steamer Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire 8th, Jask 11th, and Kurrachee 14th inst. She brought Commissariat stores, and Lieut.-Col. Prideaux and three children as passengers. H. M. S. Rifleman, 462 tons, Captain Clayton, also arrived yesterday from Kurrachee, August 13th.

THE mosques in Kurrachee were beautifully illuminated on the night of Friday, the 10th, in honour of the late victory achieved by the Turks.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on Monday between 16 of the Gymkhana and 20 of the United Football Club. Play will begin at ½ to 6 o'clock on the ground near the Bandstand, and it is expected that there will be a very good game.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S. S. ATALANTA.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdass Hospital, on view of the body of a ship's labourer who was employed on board the steam ship Atalanta. On the day previous, while deceased was at work on board, an iron bar weighing about 5 cwt. was being sent up in slings, when it swung to the list of the ship and struck deceased on the head, fracturing his skull. He was removed to the hospital, where he died the same evening. The following verdict was returned, "That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of his having been accidentally struck by an iron bar."

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Allabux Mahomed, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, under section 7 of Regulation 21 of 1827, with abetting the smuggling of opium. Mr. Cleveland, the acting public prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The circumstances are briefly these. It appears that about the 4th inst. there were two cases booked at Veeramgaum station of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. for transmission by mail train to Bombay, supposed to contain tins of oil; during its transmission the suspicions of the guard were aroused by the odour the cases emitted. On the arrival of the train at the Grant Road station, a report was made by the guard to the above effect, when the station master issued an order to the goods clerk to detain the boxes, and also the party coming to receive the cases. On the following day defendant appeared, and soon after demanded the delivery of the two cases, and after defendant had paid the railway charges and received delivery of the boxes, the goods clerk insisted that he should show the contents of the cases. The defendant opened one and in examining the tins they were found to contain separate compartments filled with opium. Thereupon the defendant was handed over to the chief constable of the B. B. and C. I. Police, and the cases were forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, who found them to contain, besides oil in separate compartments, opium weighing 2 maunds 13 seers and 25 tolas, the estimated value being Rs. 1,679, and the duty on the same would be Rs. 2,239-8-0. Hence the charge against the prisoner. His Worship, after taking the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, postponed the further hearing of the case.

THERE is a passage in our Sukkur correspondent's letter, says the *Beacon*, published in our issue of the 2nd instant, which contains statements in reference to Mr. Jacob which are entirely incorrect, and which we feel sure our correspondent will regret as much as we do should have been made. The following is the passage alluded to :—"In part of the same bungalow occupied by Mr. Lambert lived an Assistant Engineer, Mr. Jacob, who one day heard a row in his neighbour's domestic circle, a thing that occurred pretty often, but on this particular day he heard screams for help and ran in; Mr. Lambert met him, gave him a mauling, and then laid a complaint in the Town Magistrate's Court by Sukkur against him for trespass, and Mr. Jacob was fined Rs. 70, and swears he will not interfere with any one's marital rights in future."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. BANGALORE, Captain N. W. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Captain Thompson, Mr. Kenneth Murray, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. J. Bauldry, Mr. J. Rowe, Lieut. Mayhew, R. A.

For Bindisi.—Mr. C. Narfor.

"THE CITY OF HEALTH."—If people only knew the important part which the teeth play in the economy of health, they would be more careful to preserve them. This cannot be done more effectually than by the regular use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentrifice, an elegant preparation, which preserves the decay of the teeth, and gives them a pearly whiteness, at the same time imparting to the breath a grateful fragrance. The genuine Odonto has the words A. ROWLAND & SONS engraved in red on the Government stamp affixed on each box; but only ROWLANDS' : sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, bazaar and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

THE NUISANCE OF A MAHARAJ'S TEMPLE.

BEFORE JOSEPH MARTIN AND OTHERS *vs.* NURSINGLAL MAHARAJA.

AT the High Court on Thursday, a case of some interest to the Portuguese and Hindoo communities was continued before Sir Charles Sargent, in which the plaintiffs are the vicar, wardens, and trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora de Esprança, situated in Portuguese Street, and the defendant is a Maharaj of the Wallabhacharian sect whom the Vayshunavas regard as an incarnation of the deity. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Hari, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendant.

The examination of witnesses for the defendant was proceeded with.

Munmohundass Cassidas, a managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, said he lived near Hurgovin Desai's oart. He heard native music played there about ninety days in the year. It was played particularly between 6 and 9 in the morning and 4 and 9 in the evening. The oart is about a hundred yards from the church.

The defendant's case closed here.

Mr. Pigot then replied on behalf of the plaintiffs. The importance of the case had increased since the case commenced. The defendant now insisted upon playing the "chowgudda" on twenty days in the year, which was different from the undertaking he offered to give in one of his letters. He had thus taken up a perfectly uncompromising position and wanted to exercise a prescriptive right to play the music on his premises. The learned counsel said he might assume that the noise made in March and April last was such as, in the opinion of the Court, interfered with the reasonable performance of divine service in the church. The letter of the 19th July was an admission that there were certain distressing noises which defendant would discontinue. The learned counsel contended that assuming the noise in defendant's premises interfered with the enjoyment of plaintiff's property, the existence of other noises in the locality was immaterial.

His Lordship said the question seemed to him to be, as put for the defendant, Was this noise a material addition to the state of things as it existed before?

Mr. Pigot said if the Court were of opinion that there was a definite inconvenience or material injury to property created by the defendant, it was of little consequence whether there was an increment of the inconvenience which existed before, or whether there was a change in the former condition of things. The defendant's case was "I am entitled to make these noises without any reference to you." The plaintiffs' case is "one must live and let live," and there was no complaint as long as any noises which existed caused no material injury to the plaintiffs' property. That made an essential difference in the state of things as alleged by the plaintiffs and by the defendant to have existed. It was a most important matter, for if the defendant's contention prevailed, the plaintiffs' church could not continue to be where it now is. Now, the evidence of the sacristan was conclusive upon the point that there was no substantial disturbance of service in the church previous to the defendant coming into possession of his present premises. All the plaintiffs' witnesses deposed to that effect. He then said that the evidence given by Eshwuntrao was consistent with the statements of the witnesses for the plaintiffs. The noise was not made so as to interfere with the services. It is apparent that the noise made by defendant was a serious annoyance to other persons, and that defendant asserted his right to make that noise in a high-handed, and not overcourteous manner, even as regarded Hindoos, it strengthened the case against the defendant for an injunction. The learned counsel spoke at further length and commented upon the evidence for the defendant, finishing his address after 5 p. m.

His Lordship said he would give judgment on Friday.

FRIDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

HIS LORDSHIP, in delivering judgment, said the application for an injunction was based upon certain acts of the defendant which were alleged to amount to a nuisance, by the playing of certain noisy instruments, disturbing the congregations of the church, and which, under certain conditions, amount to a nuisance and might entitle the aggrieved party to an injunction appeared to be perfectly well established by authority. Having quoted several cases in proof of this proposition, his Lordship said that before considering the principles which governed the application of injunctions to nuisances of this description, it would perhaps be as well to consider the question whether the defendant in this case, that the music complained of was a necessary part of the defendant's religion. He had understood it to be contended that therefore the noise could not be held to constitute a nuisance; but he was not aware of any proposition of law nor of any decision in the books, that supported that proposition. It would, to say the least, be very inconvenient in a country like this, where every man can erect a temple if he thinks proper, because there would be an unlimited power in the erection of this description. His Lordship apprehended that no man could set up, in answer to a plaint of this description, that the nuisance complained of was created in the exercise of his religion, any more than he could say it was done in the exercise of his calling. No, doubt, according to the English law, and having regard to the particular circumstances of the established Church in England, there were some peculiar privileges attached to the clergy of the Church, such as the right of ringing the bells of a parish church. He believed, that no person could complain of the ringing of the parish church bells in England as a nuisance. But he was not aware that there were any peculiar privileges of that kind in this country: he knew of no case authorising disturbing the worship went up for the purposes of religion and a building devoted to trade. As to the general principle to guide the courts in interfering in cases of this description, in the first place, that injury must be of a substantial nature, and secondly, the matter must be regarded, in reference to the circumstances of the case, and the peculiarities of the locality. The matter must be looked at from a reasonable point of view; all the surrounding circumstances must be taken into consideration: a determination must not be arrived at from any fastidious of what might be agreeable, or disagreeable or annoying to the feelings and comfort of others. Of course, that led to the difficulty in every case, of applying the general principle to the particular facts of the case, and therefore it followed Mr. Macpherson to go into evidence as to the existence of the numerous Maharaj houses in the neighbourhood. Undoubtedly, he was bound to take that fact into consideration in defending the application not that had been a nuisance committed in this case which entitled the plaintiff to an injunction. It appeared that this church had been in existence since 1833, and that there had been another church on the same site before the present one, and that the defendant rented and took possession of his house on the 10th of March last. His Lordship thought the evidence established beyond a doubt the fact that from that time until the interlocutory injunction was granted, there was what must, independent of any special circumstances of the locality, undoubtedly be deemed a nuisance. The defendant did not attempt to deny that on the three first days after his arrival, and also on the 22nd of April, there was a very great noise created, and it was clearly established on the evidence of several persons who were in the habit of worshipping in the church that on many other occasions the services were seriously disturbed, so much so that although the preacher had a strong and distinct voice, his sermons could not be heard, except by those of the congregation who sat close to him. On the point of the presence of other temples, Maharaj's houses, &c., in the neighbourhood, his Lordship held it to have been established that until the defendant took possession of his house there was existing state of things that could be said to be causing a nuisance to the attendants at the church, either of the same character or of anything like the same degree as that complained of in the present case. He was of opinion that the noise complained of must have the effect of rendering the church unsuitable to a material degree for the purposes for which it has hitherto been used. Finally, his Lordship granted the perpetual injunction applied for, except in respect of the alleged annoyance to the priests living in the houses attached to the church, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the suit.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT BILL.

(*Gazette of India, August* 11.)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend and codify the law governing the relation of Master and Servant. The want of a compact and definite system of law upon this subject has long been felt. This want will be supplied by the present Bill. The Bill is based mainly upon the English law; but a few deviations from that law have been made; and some provisions have been adopted from the Presidency Towns Act, X of 1859. The Bill, further, contains provisions for the registration of domestic servants. A desire for legislation in this direction has, at various times, been strongly expressed in many quarters; and it is hoped that the rules in the present Bill upon this subject will be found effective in practice. In substance they have been mainly taken from the Ceylon Ordinance No. 28 of 1871, which for now nation of 5 years in operation at Colombo. The Bill is divided into ten chapters.

Preliminary.

Chapter I contains the usual preliminary matter, and saves the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as to compensation. The law relating to emigrant labourers and merchant seamen are also saved.

The Contract of Service.

Chapter II deals with the contract of service, which it defines so as to include contracts of service of every description. A domestic servant is also defined as one "who does household work within a master's house or compound." This definition is made wider in the Bill than the definition of the corresponding class of servants in English law, in order to include table servants and others who, in this country, do not usually sleep in their master's house. It declares that every person competent to contract may enter into a contract of service; and supplies an omission of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 11, by providing that a minor may enter into such a contract, but that it cannot be enforced against him. It declares that in the absence of express provision on that head, the servant's remuneration shall be presumed to be that ordinarily paid at the time and place of contract to servants of the same class. It provides that in the absence of express provisions as to the term of service and the mode of terminating the contract, it shall be presumed that (*a*) a domestic servant is hired for a month, and the contract is terminable by fifteen days' notice or by payment or tender of fifteen days' wages; (*b*) a servant of a higher class is hired for a year, and the contract is terminable by three months' notice or payment or tender of three months' wages; and (*c*) a merely manual or agricultural servant hired by piecework is hired for no specific term, and the contract is terminable by notice at the will of either party. The provisions as to the termination of the contract in the case of domestic servants is drawn from Bengal Regulation VII of 1819. Section 9 sets forth the events which terminate a contract of service; and section 10 provides that the loss of either both parties, after the termination of the contract, continue the relation, by directing that it shall then be presumed that the contract has been renewed for the same wages and terms of service.

The rights of the Master and the duties of the Servant.

Chapter III defines the master's rights and the servant's duties. It provides for compensation to the master for the wilful refusal of the servant to enter the service. It declares the duties of the servant after entering the service; amongst these duties attention may be specially drawn to that of being respectful to his master and, if a domestic servant, to the members of his master's family; (*c*) the servant's liability as a bailee for his master's property entrusted to him; (*f*) his duty to indemnify his master for liabilities incurred by his doing any thing in the course of his employment or omission; (*g*) his obligation to endeavour to protect his master against wrongful acts or omissions of his fellow-servants; (*h*) his liability to account for his master's money or goods received by him, and to deliver up, as soon as possible, everything he receives on his master's account; and (*i*) which forbids a servant to set up an adverse title to his master's property, unless the master's title accrued fraudulently or wrongfully or under an avoided contract. These provisions, which are somewhat wider in their scope than the English law, include, it is believed, all the proper duties of a servant. In section 12 there is an express provision, adopted from the New York Codes, which declares the master entitled to the whole time of his household servants, and such action as is customary of the time of his other servants. This provision, it is conceived, is in accordance with the present law.

By section 14 the punishment in any shape of servants by their master is forbidden, except for the purpose of maintaining discipline on board merchant vessels. But contracts, under which a master may in certain events withhold part of his servant's wages, will not be rendered illegal. Section 15 describes the cases in which he servant may be discharged. These cases include habitually negligent conduct; conduct or claims likely to be materially injurious to the master: incompetence; permanent disability from illness; imprisonment; breaches of the duties above referred to under section 12; gross moral misconduct or reasonable belief by the master of such misconduct; and the discovery by the master of such misconduct of the servant as would have led the master not to employ him. Section 16 provides for compensation to the master by any one knowingly depriving him of his servant's services, by enticing away, harbouring or detaining the servant; injuring him by acts punishable under chapters XIV and XVI of the Penal Code (relating to offences affecting the public health, &c., and the human body); or, in the case of a female servant, by seducing her. In this latter case the Bill departs, usefully it is thought, from English law by requiring on the part of the seducer knowledge of the master's rights. This section also lays down the usual rules for ascertaining the amount of compensation to be awarded in the cases provided for by this section; and section 17 provides that the master may waive his right to such compensation, and sue for the wages earned by the servant while employed by the wrong-doer. This section also provides for the master's recovering any wages earned by his servant during time belonging to his master, unless the master has waived this right. Section 18 declares that a master is not entitled to be compensated for injuries caused by third persons, when his own servant, acting as such, has by his negligence contributed to cause such injuries.

The rights of a Servant and the duties of the Master.

Chapter IV contains correlative provisions to those of Chapter III, and defines the servant's rights and the master's duties. It provides that the master shall compensate a competent servant for refusing to receive him into his service; and gives the servant an option of suing immediately upon the refusal, or of awaiting the time for the commencement of the service. The master's obligations are described in section 20. These include, as well as the obligations to retain and pay the servant, an express duty to indemnify him for liability incurred in obeying his master's lawful orders, or orders which the master's conduct induced the servant to believe lawful. These obligations also include the duty of compensating the servant for injury done by the master: and the last two clauses prescribe that the master shall endeavour to provide properly qualified fellow-servants, and must take all reasonable precautions to protect his servant when employed in dangerous work. Section 21 declares the servant entitled to compensation in case of breach of the duties described in the last two clauses, provided that he could not by ordinary care have avoided the injury, and that at the time of the injury he had no reason to believe the breach had been committed. In section 22 a new provision is introduced which seems consonant with justice, which has recently been recommended by the Railway Accidents Commissioners, and which entitles a servant to compensation from the master for injuries caused by a breach of the last two clauses of section 20, when the injury is caused by the negligence of a foreman having the control of the work, or the management of apparatus employed in the work, in performing which the injury is caused. Section 23 declares a servant wrongfully discharged entitled to compensation for time during which he remains under the authority of his master, and contains rules for such compensation. The servant has, by section 24, a right to terminate any contract of service at any time for a wilful or permanent breach by his master of his obligations; or if the master commits against the servant an offence punishable under the chapters of the Penal Code relating to the human body, property, defamation and criminal intimidation, &c.; or if the servant is prevented by permanent illness, or other cause over which he has no control, from fulfilling his contract. It is declared by section 25 that, in the case of a servant wrongfully discharged, or whose contract is terminated under section 24, or by the death of either party, the wages are payable for the period of actual service; and that such wages, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, shall be deemed to accrue due from day to day. This provision will prevent the hardship which frequently arises, under English law, to a servant who, without fault of his own, has not completed his term of service, and who therefore gets nothing for the time he has served.

Liability of fellow-servants.

Chapter V consists of a single section, which provides that one fellow-servant shall compensate another for injury caused by his neglect or want of skill in the common employ. This is in accordance with the Scotch law, and it seems, with justice; but the American law, and it would appear, the English law also, is otherwise.

Liability of Master to third persons for his Servant's acts.

Chapter VI renders a master liable upon contracts made by his servant in cases when his servant could bind him if the servant were his agent. It declares (section 28) that a master is ordinarily liable for the wrongful acts or commissions of his servants, in the course and within the scope of his employment; although such act or omission was not necessary for the performance of the servant's duty, or was contrary to his master's orders. This section will, it is hoped, remove the uncertainty which has prevailed on this subject. Illustration (*h*) to this section is intended to get rid of the strange doctrine as to the identification of passengers by public conveyances with the persons conducting those conveyances which is now established (Thomson, 13 Moo. P. C. 115). Section 29 saves the master from responsibility in the case of (*a*) contributory negligence of the person injured; (*b*) compulsory employment, as in the case of pilots; (*c*) the servants of public servants, and (*d*) fellow-servants, where the master has duly performed his duty in properly choosing the wrong-doer. By section 30 volunteers are included in the provisions of section 28 and 29; and there appears to be no reason that, because they are unpaid they should be otherwise placed on any different footing from paid servants.

The liability of a Servant to third persons for acts done on behalf of his Master.

Chapter VII provides that a servant, other than a domestic servant, is liable on contracts entered into in his master's name, only when he would be personally liable if he were an agent; and that a domestic servant is liable on contracts unauthorized by his master. This latter provision is inserted because the general rule laid down by the section would impose too great a liability upon servants of this class. The wrongful acts of a servant are dealt on by half of his master done to persons not in the service of his master, are provided for by section 32. The servant is liable to the injured person for such acts, but not for negligence, except in the case of public servants.

The registration and dismissal of domestic servants.

Chapter X authorizes the Local Government to establish, by notification, a Servants' Registration Office for any local area, and to provide for the working of such offices. It requires (section 39) every master of such area, within one month after the establishment of such office and publication of such notification, to send a list of the names of his servants, the capacity in which they are employed, and the date of entering his service. Every such servant must, within one month of such publication, attend personally before the Registrar, and furnish him with such information as he may require for the purposes of the Act. The servant is then to be registered, full particulars relating to him and his service being recorded. The servant is also to be provided with a pocket-register containing the same details. Provision is made in case of the determination, otherwise than by death, of the service of any servant mentioned in the list furnished under section 39. In such case the master must give to the servant a memorandum, signed by him, and cause of such termination, unless the servant has previously obtained his pocket-register. The Registrar is required to register any applicant desirous of becoming a domestic servant and whom he has reason to believe fit, and he is also required to register full particulars as to his person, and the names and residences of any persons who certify to his respectability. A pocket-register is to be thereupon issued to the applicant. The Registrar must keep a register of all persons registered, and of all changes of residence and business which may be reported to him. Provision is made in case of the loss of a pocket-register, and for the registration of a servant who has lost his pocket-register. The Registrar is required to refuse to register certain reputed criminals and bad characters. No person may, after three months from the publication of the notification under this chapter, hire a domestic servant who fails to produce his pocket-register or whose pocket-register does not record the termination of his last previous contract of service, if any. The master hiring a registered servant must require him to produce his pocket-register, and must enter upon it the date of the contract of service, and the capacity in which he is employed. Similarly the master must, if the service is terminated otherwise than by death, enter the date and cause of such termination, and the servant's character, in his pocket-register; or he may refuse to give the servant a character other than the cause of such termination; but he must in that case sign and send to the Registrar a memorandum of his reasons for so refusing. He must also report to the Registrar if he is unable to make such entry as before mentioned through the servant's not having produced to him his pocket-register. The chapter then provides for the attendance of servants at the Registrar's Office for the purpose of having the subsequent entries in their pocket-registers recorded in the general register; for the production of such pocket-registers to the Police, and for entering any conviction of the servant therein. This last provision is taken from the Prussian Landrecht. The chapter then provides for the registration of the commencement or termination of any service of a registered servant which takes place within any local area in which no Servants' Registration Office has not been established. Such registration is to be made at the nearest Police-station, and information thereof sent to the Registrar of the local area in which the servant was registered. Provision is made for the issue of duplicate pocket-registers in the case of the original being lost or worn out. The chapter then provides penalties for breaches of the obligations which it imposes. Penalties are also provided for false information by a servant, for counterfeiting, destroying, &c., the pocket-register; fraudulent use, receipt or delivery of a pocket-register; issuing or signing a false pocket-register or entry; and knowingly using a false pocket-register. A small fee will be charged for registration and entries in the registers. All servants born in Europe, America or Australasia are exempted from the operation of this chapter.

WHITLEY STOKES.

Simla, 9th August 1877.

THE PROPOSED CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

SOME dissatisfaction appears to have been expressed among the competitors at the recent award that has been made in reference to the proposed college at Lucknow. From what we hear, the premiated design is by a native competitor, Mr. Teckeram, a draughtsman in the Chief Engineer's office, Rajpootana State Railway. A premium of £250 (in English money) has been awarded for his design, and the plan, elevation, and details are now before us. It certainly appears to us the committee of selection have not exercised the best taste. The photographic views sent to the *Building News* from Teckeram Tirathram, dated 1876," shows an elevation reminding us of some of the earlier imitations of Oriental designs. The centre of two stories, surmounted by a dome of square form, and flanked by spindle-like minarets, has a low one story wing on each side, terminated by a cupola of the usual Indian Saracenic type. The features of the building are mosque-like, but the detail is a mixture of poor classical with Oriental forms. The centre portion may be roughly compared to a very inferior imitation of the Albanian Palace, in Leicester-square. The plan has a large examination hall in front, 100 feet by 45 feet, forming the centre block, on one side of which are the library, principal's rooms; and, on the other, the professors'. Opening into one side of this hall is a longitudinal corridor, with a porch at each extremity, opens upon a suite of seven class-rooms, each 24 feet 8 inches by 35 feet. A verandah, or arcade, surrounds the entire building, the corners of which are bath-rooms, the surrounding apartments all opening upon it. The main entrance is reached by a flight of steps from a covered porch in front. The design is intended to be constructed in brick and lime masonry, plastered internally, and dressed out in cut white sand stone. The entrance is arched and decorated with a kind of running foliage over the members and abutting against the weak post-like angle minarets, and the single segment arch above, enclosing three windows similarly decorated with leafage along the top, display ignorance of architectural design. Another design before us, "Excelsior," by a firm of Bombay architects (Mr. F. W. Stevens and Mr. J. Adams), has rather confirmed our conclusion that the committee have not selected the best design. We extract the following from the Civil Code, which declares the master entitled to the whole time of his household servants, and such action as is customary of the time of his other servants. This provision, it is conceived, is in accordance with the present law.

By section 14 the punishment in any shape of servants by their master is forbidden, except for the purpose of maintaining discipline on board merchant vessels. But contracts, under which a master may in certain events withhold part of his servant's wages, will not be rendered illegal. Section 15 describes the cases in which he servant may be discharged. These cases include habitually negligent conduct; conduct or claims likely to be materially injurious to the master: incompetence; permanent disability from illness; imprisonment; breaches of the duties above referred to under section 12; gross moral misconduct or reasonable belief by the master of such misconduct; and the discovery by the master of such misconduct of the servant as would have led the master not to employ him. Section 16 provides for compensation to the master by any one knowingly depriving him of his servant's services, by enticing away, harbouring or detaining the servant; injuring him by acts punishable under chapters XIV and XVI of the Penal Code (relating to offences affecting the public health, &c., and the human body); or, in the case of a female servant, by seducing her. In this latter case the Bill departs, usefully it is thought, from English law by requiring on the part of the seducer knowledge of the master's rights. This section also lays down the usual rules for ascertaining the amount of compensation to be awarded in the cases provided for by this section; and section 17 provides that the master may waive his right to such compensation, and sue for the wages earned by the servant while employed by the wrong-doer. This section also provides for the master's recovering any wages earned by his servant during time belonging to his master, unless the master has waived this right. Section 18 declares that a master is not entitled to be compensated for injuries caused by third persons, when his own servant, acting as such, has by his negligence contributed to cause such injuries.

The rights of the Servant and the duties of the Master.

Chapter IV contains correlative provisions to those of Chapter III, and defines the servant's rights and the master's duties. It provides that the master shall compensate a competent servant for refusing to receive him into his service; and gives the servant an option of suing immediately upon the refusal, or of awaiting the time for the commencement of the service. The master's obligations are described in section 20. These include, as well as the obligations to retain and pay the servant

the Khan's personal inability, for the present, at any rate, to enforce his newly re-acknowledged authority without at least some show of material support from the British Government.

Under all these circumstances we deemed it wise to give practical effect to an arrangement contemplated by the Treaty of 1854, and completely in accordance with the provisions and intentions of that Treaty, an arrangement obviously required by the present condition of Khelat, and the interests of the Indian Empire so far as they are thereby affected.

30. The subsequent articles of the Treaty of 1876 provide for the construction of lines of railway and telegraph; and in pursuance of this provision we have already, in concert with the Khan, made temporary surveys for a future line of railway from Sukkur to the Bolan Pass, and commenced preliminaries for the construction of a telegraph line from Jacobabad to Dadur, diverging thence to the town of Khelat on the one side, and Quetta on the other. Finally, it will be seen that to aid the Khan in a more efficient fulfilment than heretofore of the obligations contracted by him under the Treaty of 1854 and under the present supplementary engagement, we have agreed to grant him a sum of one lakh of rupees annually instead of the former half lakh, and to contribute a further sum of 20,000 rupees annually towards the establishment of posts and the development of trade routes in his Highness' dominions, so long as the money is expended in a manner approved by us.

31. Such are the provisions of the Treaty into which we have entered, and for which we seek the approval of Her Majesty's Government. This Treaty was ratified in presence of the principal Sirdars; and the Viceroy took advantage of the occasion to impress earnestly on the Khan the necessity of scrupulously respecting the rights of the Sirdars and subjects and of abstaining from oppression. "By this Treaty," his Excellency said, "the British Government has undertaken serious obligations on your behalf. It therefore expects that your Highness will listen to its counsels. These counsels will always be dictated by a sincere desire for your welfare and for that of your subjects. It expects that you will loyally act upon the advice tendered to you by its representative, and that you will abide by his decision in all cases referred to his arbitration." Turning to the Sirdars, the Viceroy reminded them that they had been specially named in the Treaty, and were equally bound by its terms; that the Treaty imposed obligations upon them as well as upon the Khan, and that any breach of these obligations by further acts of rebellion would bring upon them the displeasure of the British Government. The Khan and the Sirdars both eagerly replied that they clearly understood, and faithfully accepted, the obligations that laid upon them.

32. While at Jacobabad, the Viceroy took advantage of the presence of the Commissioner of Sindh, together with that of the General Officer Commanding the Sindh district, and of the officers commanding the Sindh Frontier Force, to confer on certain questions connected with the disposal of Major Sandeman's escort, and the strength and disposition of the troops to be stationed in Khelat territory. For military as well as political reasons Quetta had been selected in preference to Khelat for the head-quarters of this force. It offers an exceptionally strong military position, a small hill rising in the middle of a wide open plain, well watered, and in the midst of a district abounding in supplies, a position almost unassailable if occupied by troops armed with the most improved modern weapons, and which a small force could hold for any required time against vastly superior forces. It is an important strategical position, commanding the richest and most important valleys of upper Beloochistan, as well as the great trade routes both through the Bolan and to Khelat. The surrounding population is peaceful and industrious, retaining the most friendly recollections of our former occupations, and welcoming the arrival of the troops as the security for peace and prosperity. It was not considered advisable to locate troops in the Bolan Pass itself, isolated as they would be in a barren and mountainous district, in immediate contact with the wild and turbulent tribes, where their presence could hardly fail to bring about accidental collisions and complications, and their safety might be seriously compromised. But another open and secure position was selected at Mitree at the south end of the pass, covering the rich plains of Kutchee, connects Jacobabad with Quetta, and whence the pass could be patrolled if necessary.

33. One of the principal objects assigned to Major Sandeman in his missions into Beloochistan was the opening of the Bolan Pass. The arrangements made for that purpose are detailed in the accompanying papers. For reasons given above it was not considered advisable to place troops in the pass, but was thought preferable to depend on arrangements made with the tribes along the pass. Under arrangements made by Major Sandeman, and agreed to by the Khan and the Sirdars, the tribes along the road receive, as of old, a share of all duties levied on goods passing through. In the protection of the pass, a number of men of each tribe are entertained, and dispersed in posts along the pass, whence they patrol the pass and furnish escorts to caravans. We believed it to be wiser thus to interest the tribes themselves in the protection of the Pass than that the Khan or ourselves should attempt to hold it by force. The general arrangements for the security of the Pass were placed in subordination to the Khan under Moolla Mahomed, the most influential of the Brahooee Chiefs, and we have not unimportant guarantee for his good faith in the fact that Mitree, his principal town and richest district, is occupied by our troops.

34. It was considered advisable that Quetta should be occupied by a detachment consisting of a mountain battery, a regiment of infantry, and a squadron of cavalry, from the Punjab Frontier Force; whilst another detachment of a mountain battery, a regiment of cavalry, and a wing of infantry from the Sindh Frontier Force should be temporarily stationed at Mitree, with detachments along the foot of the hills as a check on the raiding propensities of the Murree and Boogtee tribes. There were obvious objections, however, to leaving troops in permanence at the latter place, inasmuch as it is said to be unbearably hot and feverish in the summer months. It was consequently decided that the main portion of the force detailed for duty at Mitri should be withdrawn to Jacobabad during the hot months of the year, leaving a chain of posts only to watch the hills. In connexion with the general arrangements at Quetta and Khelat we deemed it fitting to sanction the establishment of dispensaries at those places.

35. In laying these arrangements before Her Majesty's Government, we are not unmindful that our relations with the Murree and Boogtee tribes have hitherto formed the groundwork of much of that divergence of policy between the Sindh and Punjab officials which has to some extent crippled our action on the frontier. Your Lordship is already aware that the raids of these troublesome tribes on our own border have given rise to many of our past misunderstandings with the Khan. Nominally they are subjects of Khelat, and they lie within the geographical limits of Beloochistan. Yet no Khan has ever been able to exercise any really effective control over them; and his own provinces have suffered more from their inroads than any portion of British territory. The attempt to compel the Khan to do what was not practicable, and to hold him to the letter of the Treaty of 1854, has, we believe, been a source of weakness in our past policy. We have therefore resolved to adhere, for the present, to the system adopted by us in 1875, and to continue our dealings with these tribes independently of the Khan. We shall continue the allowances to them which we have paid since that year; we shall, as heretofore, encourage them to take service in the ranks of our frontier police, but we shall repress by force any outrage which they may dare to commit on British territory. Their power for evil will have been much lessened by the establishment of a settled Government under British influence in their rear, where formerly, amidst the contending factions, they were sure of sympathy and refuge.

36. It only remains for us to add that the Khan of Khelat and his Sirdars reached Delhi on the 25th of December. It was the first occasion on which the majority of the Chiefs and attendants had left their homes to visit British territory. They expressed with enthusiasm their surprise and admiration on beholding the railways, telegraphs, and other signs of a peaceful civilisation which they saw on their way to Delhi, and their gratification at the kindly reception given to them. We may say, briefly, that the good effect of this visit on both the Khan and his Sirdars has exceeded our anticipations. They had never before witnessed the power of the British Government. For the first time they realised its strength and the benefits of that salutary order which it imposes equally on all classes. We cannot doubt that the association of the Khan and his Sirdars in the assemblage at Delhi will bear good fruit in our future relations with Khelat.

37. In conclusion, we submit to your Lordship the Resolution we have issued regarding the appointment of Major Sandeman as Agent to the Governor-General in Beloochistan, and the measures we have adopted in connexion therewith. We feel assured that your Lordship will appreciate the services of that officer as fully as we ourselves have done; and no less do we entertain the hope that the settlement which we have endeavoured to effect of an anxious and difficult question will receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government. Of one thing we feel certain. If it be conducive to British interests, as we have no doubt it is, to influence the tribes and peoples who live beyond our border we must be in contact with them. It is by the everyday acts of earnest, upright English gentlemen that lasting influence must be obtained; not by spasmodic demonstrations, nor any sudden and temporary influence purchased by money and presents. If, at length, we succeed in binding more closely to us the people of Khelat, by making them feel the benefits of peace, and the power for good exercised by the British Government, we shall have added an additional bulwark to our Empire. An important part of our frontier will no longer be harassed by mistrustful, wild, and dangerous neighbours, and our officers will have Chiefs and populations to deal with who welcome their counsels and receive them as their best friends.

We have, &c.

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6 „ Do. madapollums.
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2 Cases color muslin.
2 cases fancy goods comprising linen handkerchiefs, socks, boots, musical boxes, cups, hats for this season.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th August 1877.

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VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, for Sale by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Vussonjee Jayvunt the Mortgagor.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, under and by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to them by a deed of Mortgage bearing the date 12th day of March 1874, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September 1877, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises. All that piece or or parcel of land or Fazindaru ground, with messuage tenement or dwelling house, or range of chawl of 3 compartments situate at Golam Mohedin Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1 containing by admeasurement 47 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Golam Mohedin Street, on or towards the west by the property of Vussonjee Jayvunt, on or towards the north by the property of Mahomed Esmail Kaumivany and on or towards the south, by the Shaikh Ally Junjeokur Street.

For particulars and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 18th August 1877. Auctioneer.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SAMPLE GOODS OF VARIETIES TOO MANY TO DESCRIBE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th and on MONDAY the 20th instant at 1-30 p.m., precisely of each day Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Apollo Street, Sassoon Building, Fort, on the 1st floor of our auction room, the within mentioned sample goods, the same consists of numerous sorts of goods, such as rich bohemian ruby and fancy flower vases of various patterns, rich and costly punkha proof silver light table and wall lambs of newest shapes and patterns, rich tea and breakfast sets, dessert sets, best electro plated cruet, pickle and liquor frames with rich cut glass bottles, biscuit boxes, tea-pots, beer mugs, preserve pots, tea and coffee services, cake baskets, butter coolers, fruit stands, nut crackers, skeleton clocks with marble stands, and domes, brass cylinder time pieces, bronze eight day time pieces mechanical ships under domes and with musical stands drinking and smoking Monkey under dome and with music ivory, mother-o-pearl and tortoise shell hair brushes, silver mounted fancy walking sticks with ivory handles, leather courier bags of sizes, ornamental table inkstands, parian figures, letter scales, liquor flasks, spring measures, lots of gilt jewellery, eau de cologne, fancy powder boxes with puffs, hair powder, carved side brackets, riding hood dolls, dolls with moving eyes, round and square bird cages, drums, bats, shuttlecocks, tambourins, wool lambs, perambulators, colour boxes, mother-of-pearl fancy ornamental paint boxes, Russia leather writing cases, English wooden writing box, cut glass fancy paper weights, salt cellers, cut glass fancy inkstands, dutches toilet sets, ornamental muslin flowers under domes, &c.

The remaining of the goods belonging to Messrs. Walker and Co., the same consisting of oleographs, cromo, oil painting and photographic pictures of the following subjects, such as Madonna, Passing Through Snow, Dream on Sweet Baby, Happy Hours, Cattle View in Switzerland, Sheep, Cows, Rock of Ages, Christian Martyr, Restless Sitter, Grace Darling, Reply, Expectation, Nubian Girl, Strawberry Girl, First Snow, Reaper, Flower Seller, Roses, Sea Shore, Gardener's Daughter, 2 cases of fancy black and gilt mouldings, and some other goods, &c.

On account and at the risk of Messrs Ardaseer and Company.

1 case of stationary, 1 case sample accordians of sizes, burners and other samples goods, &c.

Bronze enamel table plates, sauce and frying pans, water jugs, soap boxes, washing sets, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now in view.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. request ladies, gentlemen and merchants not to lose this opportunity as such goods are rarely imported and recommend them to inspect the same.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th August 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their premises, by order of the property of Government—

A very handsome high caste Grey Arab Horse.
A do. do. do. Bay Arab Horse.
A do. do. do. Flea-bitten Grey Mare.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished and Richly Carved Household Furniture, Plated and Glasswares, &c., at No. 2, Albion Place, corner of Victoria and Parel Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first class French slate Billiard with lamps, a sweet toned Rosewood Cottage Piano by "Playel," plated 2, 3 and 6 lights argand lamps, a fine collection of choice and rare, plants, &c., at No. 111, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 2 th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Company, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. Roux, Esq., the same comprises, rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, and dessert services, best plateaware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, waiters, butter pot, a set of salt cellars in case, electro plated spoons and forks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished and richly carved seasoned Rosewood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, French polished side board and dining room chairs, dumb waiter, whatnots, circular, pier, sofa and card table with marble tops, easy and drawing room chairs, handsome sideboard and half backed sofas, Brussel's carpet, chiffoniers, a first class French slate billiard table with double light lamp, nearly new, a sweet toned rosewood cottage piano by Pegyl, plated single, double, treble and five lights hanging argand lamps, firstrate engravings, four post bedstead, camp cot, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gowpresses, towel horses, dinner sets, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice plants, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

A handsome light four seated open carriage nearly new.
A strong English built hansom cab.
A pair of well-matched chesnut mares, quiet in single and double harness.
A set of English plated mounted carriage harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated 7, 3 and 12 lights hanging argand chandeliers, large gilt hanging globe lamps with lustres, rich large gilt and marble vases, handsome carpets, a selection and cut collection of rich and valuable library consisting of Zend, Pahvi, Persian Sanscrit, Marathee, Guzeratee, English, German, French and other books, dictionaries, and grammars of various languages, and comparative philology calculated to satisfy the taste of Oriental scholars and lovers of Oriental literature, a fine collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of Arancaria, Excelsa, Cunninghami, Bonsai, Cycas Catesbea, Dalecamphia Roses, excellent varieties of Begonia, Geranium, Roses, Cypress, Plumbago, mango, oranges, cree pers (country), white, pink and red flowers, rospedia, Bougainvillea, cordea sebestino, gonesia asaka, russellia, jussics, lichi from China, Singapore, and Bombay, English China, Persian roses and Persian figs, casela, nutmeg, and several other rare and very rich garden plants, &c., at No. 2, Mazagon, next door to the Hope Hall Hotel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome furniture, fixed plants, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing residence, the same comprises, elegantly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 9 pieces, richly carved circular, pier, sofa and card tables, English easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation, half backed and reclining sofas, splendid 5, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, argand lamps, rich carpets, handsome gilt hall lamps, handsome solid marble vases and flower pots, pier glasses, rich table ornaments, costly whatnots marule pillars, handsome ormolu gilt 6 light candelabras a Mahogany cottage piano by "Schleidmayer," four post bedsteads, handsome presses with plate glass doors, iron treasury chest, book cases and shelves, a selection and collection of rich and valuable library, a fine collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

At 2 p.m.

One English built Mail Phaeton by "Kesterton."
One fine Surat cow and calf.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, &c., at Crawford Market.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of P. C. HIGGINS, Esq., Superintendent of Markets.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, silver plated, glass and porcelainware, a first class Semi-grand piano by Broadwood and Sons, a handsome English built dog-cart, &c., at the Bungalow lately occupied by A. Mordecai, Esq., Bandora Hill.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture, Best Plated Porcelain and Glasswares, a Handsome English built Four Seated Carriage, one English Built Brougham, a Pair of Handsome Grey Arab Horses, Sets of Double and Single Harness. Valuable Medical Books and Surgical Instruments, &c. &c., At 31 Middle Colaba, near the Post Office.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, carriages, horses, piano, books, &c, &c., the property of the late Dr. MACGREGOR.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

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A very handsome and well-bred grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-1½ high, a splendid stepper, perfect in single harness, has also carried a lady, Rs. 400.

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A very powerful fleabitten grey Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands, very fast in harness, suitable for either brougham or dogcart, Rs. 500.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andarce.
Tubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Stations Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

AGENTS.

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